

A NEW RECORD OF THE ANDROMEDA LACE BUG  
(STEPHANITIS GLOBULIFERA (MATSUMURA))  
FROM NEW JERSEY

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While recently visiting in South Orange, New Jersey, I was asked to examine Andromeda shrubs in the front yard. The shrubs were planted about 1922 and were of considerable size. Those in the backyard were already dead and the others were very severely damaged. From all indications this was the work of an insect. The foliage was much mottled with grayish-yellow blotches. Some leaves were completely blanched, others brown and ready to drop off. On the lower surface of the infested leaves were numerous, flattened, black, shiny, sticky spots of excrement. The owner of the property had observed the work of the insect for some time but it was not until September that adults were noticed. At the time I looked at the plants (October 24, 1954) the adults were destructively abundant and very active on the lower surface of the leaves. A number of the lace bugs were collected and brought back to Dr. Reece I. Sailer for determination. They proved to be the lace bug currently known as *Stephanitis globulifera* when compared with specimens in the National Museum.

Apparently a recent introduction from Japan, *S. globulifera* is a major pest of Andromeda (*Pieris* spp.). Report of the presence of this pest was first made in North America from Connecticut in 1946 on a specimen of *Pieris japonica* (Bailey, N. S., *Entomologica Americana* (N.S.) 31, 53-56, 1951). Reports have also come from Rhode Island, parts of New York State and Long Island (Schread, John C., *Conn. Agri. Expt. Station Bull.* 568, March 1953).

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK  
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MEETING OF OCTOBER 4, 1955

A regular meeting of the Society was held at the American Museum of Natural History. President Vishniac was in the chair. There were eleven

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